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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. C. Hooper, Robert House,  
Wilkes' Hotel and Washington News Exchange,  
1414 street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.Mr. Cleveland is rapidly becoming a  
man without a party.A workingman who advocates free silver  
is as foolish as the man who saved  
the limb on which he was sitting  
because he was sitting.Doubling the amount of money in circulation  
would do no good to debtors and poor  
people half as much good as the doubling  
of collaterals on which to obtain it.The dollar of the fathers can never be  
restored for the very good reason that  
sixteen ounces of silver will never again  
be worth as much as one ounce of gold.When American and British marines  
co-operate, as they did harmoniously at  
Cortico for the protection of persons and  
property, there need be no doubt of their  
success.If the Democrats are looking for a  
colorless and opinionless candidate who  
can stand squarely with both feet on  
any kind of a platform why do they  
not take up Adlai Stevenson?Secretary Carlisle no longer enjoys the  
proud distinction of being the only mem-  
ber of the Cabinet who could control  
his State on the silver question. He  
trains with the common herd now.Lack of confidence and credit is the  
cause of all panics and of the present  
business depression, yet the free silver-  
ites want to do something which would  
greatly intensify the lack of confidence  
and credit.Latest estimates of the number of victims  
in the terrible disaster at Moscow  
make it the most destructive of modern  
times if not in the history of the world.  
The casualties in some great battles  
have not exceeded 4,800.If it is true, as stated, that Miss Helen  
Gould has contributed \$100,000 to aid the  
tornado sufferers in St. Louis and East  
St. Louis the public will conclude that  
at least a part of Jay Gould's great  
wealth has fallen into good hands.Even the worm will turn when trod  
upon. Senator Turpie is one of the most  
loyal cuckoos, but when the Presi-  
dent votes a special pension bill intro-  
duced by him, the Indiana Senator sud-  
denly discovers he is not a paragon of  
perfection.The money question is a business  
question of vital importance, and as such  
ought not to be decided by torchlight  
processions and loud clamorings, but  
upon its merits and in a manner that will  
redound to the honor and welfare of  
the American people.Mr. Manley's statement that Speaker  
Reed would not accept the nomination for  
Vice President under any circum-  
stances will probably put an end to the  
shutter on that subject. Mr. Reed is too  
big a man and too young to care to be  
shelved in that manner.There is fitness in a Democrat-Popu-  
list fusion. Democrats say it is the duty  
of the government to proclaim 52 cents  
worth of silver a dollar, and Populists  
demand that farm products shall be  
made the basis of a banking system.  
They should pool their issues.Mr. Cleveland being the only member  
of the administration who has his party  
with him on the silver question in his  
own State, he will probably decide to  
consecrate himself to the cause and be-  
come the logical candidate of the sound-  
money wing of the Democracy.When free silverites plead pathetically to  
go back to the money of our fathers  
they forget that when the first coinage  
act was passed the bullion in the silver  
dollar was worth as much in the mar-  
kets of the world as was that in the gold  
dollar. The fathers knew what party  
meant.There is fitness in the removal of the  
body of the late Hon. James G. Blaine  
to Augusta, Oak Hill Cemetery, in  
Washington, where he was buried, al-  
though a very beautiful cemetery, is es-  
sentially a local one. The body of  
Blaine's most brilliant statesman should  
rest in that State.If it is the duty of the government to  
raise the price of the product of the sil-  
ver mine owner, as the free silverites  
claim, is it not equally the duty of the  
government to raise the price of the  
product of coal mine owners, of iron  
mine owners, of stone quarries, etc?The Democratic statesman at Wash-  
ington who predicts that the Chicago  
convention will not name the ratio of  
36 to 1 as the basis of free silver coinage,  
forecasts that it is the keynote of the  
Democratic campaign. The position of  
the party, as elegantly defined by Sen-  
ator Tilden, is "free silver at 16 to 1 or  
just."For a new member of Congress Repre-  
sentative Overstreet has been remark-  
ably successful in winning important

victories in the House. His latest, the  
defeat of the committee on elections, is  
not less notable than his success in se-  
curing the passage of his pension-pay-  
ment bill. Mr. Overstreet is making the  
reputation of a man who carries his  
points.

## NOT OPPOSED TO SILVER IN ITSELF.

In a communication on the money  
question a correspondent of the Journal  
says: "It is not silver that the sound-  
money men object to, but unnecessary  
fluctuations in the standard of value.  
There is no objection to bimetallicism at  
a stated ratio, except that the first fluc-  
tuation of the bullion market converts  
it into monometallism of the cheaper  
metal." This is entirely true, and it  
emphasizes a point which has received  
too little attention. As remarked else-  
where, the money question is pre-emi-  
nently a business question and should  
be settled in accordance with estab-  
lished principles of finance and the  
monetary experience of the world. There  
is no room whatever in it for sentiment.  
One of the most common and plausible  
arguments of the free silverites is that  
silver should be restored to the position  
from which it was wrongfully displaced,  
that we should return to the ancient  
landmarks, the money of the fathers,  
etc. The American people are so much  
revered by precedents and have so much  
reverence for everything connected with  
the constitutional period or the work of  
the fathers that many of them give un-  
due weight to this sort of an appeal. It  
might as well be demanded that we  
should return to the ancient landmarks  
in the matter of carrying the mails on  
horseback and a thousand other things  
which changed conditions have shown to  
be unwise or impracticable. An orator  
who should insist with fiery eloquence  
that we ought to return to the fathers'  
methods in agriculture and manufactur-  
ing, restore the prices that prevailed in  
the early part of the century, substitute  
ox carts for locomotives, hand imple-  
ments for farm machinery, the tinder  
box and flint for matches and an endless  
variety of obsolete things for their mod-  
ern successors would be no more absurd  
than he who offers it as a real argument  
that we should resume the free coinage  
of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 because  
our fathers agreed on that ratio more  
than a hundred years ago. This is not  
even healthy sentiment; it is twaddle.

The fact cannot be too strongly em-  
phasized that it is not silver that the  
sound-money men object to, but unneces-  
sary fluctuations in the standard of  
value. There is no objection to the white  
metal in itself and no reason for any.  
It possesses many of the qualities of  
good metallic currency, and during a  
long period in the world's history it was  
fairly stable in value, or so nearly so  
that it would circulate side by side with  
gold under free coinage of both. This  
was not always the case, however, and  
during the last twenty-five years the  
market price of silver has steadily de-  
clined in spite of the most heroic and  
costly efforts of the government to main-  
tain it. Silver bullion, to be at parity  
with gold bullion, ought to bring \$1.29  
per ounce, whereas it is now worth only  
88 or 89 cents an ounce. If it held the  
same relative commercial value to gold  
that it did a hundred years ago, and if  
there could be any assurance that it  
would continue to hold its place there  
could be no objection whatever to its  
free coinage at the old ratio. Nor could  
there be any objection to its free coin-  
age at any ratio secured and established  
by international agreement which would  
insure its parity with gold and its un-  
fluctuating character. But these consid-  
erations never have been secured in the  
past, and the difficulty of doing it now  
is incomparably greater than ever be-  
fore. A recent writer says:

In view of the unlimited supply of silver  
in the mines within easy reach, and of the  
new art of extracting it, it is absolutely  
certain that no human device can  
restore our silver to a parity with gold.  
It has parted forever on the existing ratio,  
unless and until gold in turn becomes cor-  
respondingly abundant. Our silver dollars  
are utterly useless at their face in the  
markets of the world, and are useless in our  
own country, where they are used as a  
medium of exchange, which is a mere  
device to carry \$20,000,000 worth of silver at  
a valuation of \$50,000,000.

The advocates of free silver would  
convert this menace to our currency sys-  
tem into actual disaster of tremendous  
proportions by opening the floodgates  
and adding indefinitely to the number  
of 50-cent dollars, thus driving gold out  
of circulation and placing the business  
of the country on a basis as shifty as  
sand, and every dollar of which would  
be a living lie. Those who oppose this  
policy are not in the least opposed to a  
debased and fluctuating standard of value.  
If the conditions and values were re-  
versed they would be equally justified in  
opposing the free coinage of gold.

## A DARK SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

It has often been said that great emer-  
gencies and occasions call forth the  
heroic qualities of human nature. Happi-  
ly that is true in a vast number of in-  
stances, but it is also true that special  
occasions sometimes illustrate the self-  
ishness of human nature. These quali-  
ties, the generous and the mean, are  
both innate in men, and sometimes one  
comes to the surface, sometimes the  
other. Exhibitions of heroism are of al-  
most daily occurrence by persons who  
willingly take great risks of personal in-  
jury, sometimes even laying down their  
lives to serve or save others. Among  
recent instances of the other kind may  
be noted the boycott at Milwaukee. That  
event seems to have developed a sur-  
prising amount of latent selfishness and  
meanness among the people of that city.  
Many persons will do a mean thing or  
wreak a grudge secretly who would not  
do it openly. The stealthiness does not  
change the quality of the act, but em-  
phasizes its meanness. At Milwaukee  
the boycott seemed to furnish a sort of  
outlet for the accumulated meanness of  
years. Citizens and neighbors acted as  
if they had been lying in wait for one  
another for a long time, watching for  
a favorable opportunity to pay off some  
old grudge or make a manifestation on gen-  
eral principles of their innate depravity.  
The spectacle was by no means an edify-  
ing one.

The shocking disaster at Moscow  
another illustration of human selfishness  
on a different line. Of course, panics  
and stampedes are always liable to oc-  
cur among great masses of people, but  
in this case the panic, which resulted in  
the killing or wounding of several thou-  
sand persons, seems to have had a very  
ignoble origin. It was, in fact, a gluti-  
nous origin. The people acted not only

like savages, but like hogs. In their  
greed to get to the tables before others  
and to get their hands full of meat they  
clambered over one another worse than  
wild beasts, throwing weaker men and  
women and children to the ground and  
trampling them to death as they would  
so many worms in their way. The  
shocking results of the disaster receive  
a darker tinge from the degrading char-  
acter of its origin.

On a different line and in a smaller  
way the pollution of White river by the  
strawboard works at Noblesville fur-  
nishes another illustration of the innate  
selfishness of human nature. Whether  
the poisonous matter was turned into  
the river purposely or by mistake by  
agents of the company or by its work-  
men does not matter much. The act by  
which the health of many thousands of  
people was imperiled has found no con-  
demnation outside of this city, and when  
the investigation was first begun the  
proprietors of the strawboard works, in-  
timidated that it was a place of imperti-  
nence for the health authorities of In-  
dianapolis to inquire what they did with  
their poisonous refuse. For all they  
knew or seemed to care the incident  
might have caused the death of thou-  
sands of persons in this city. What was  
that compared with the importance of  
continuing a local manufacture? Such  
manifestations of human selfishness are  
as disgusting as the more frequent man-  
ifestations of selfishness and altruism  
are ennobling.

## THE VICTORY IN OREGON.

It is well known in political circles that  
the Republicans did not expect to carry  
Oregon this year, consequently the in-  
telligence that the Republican plurality  
is at least 10,000 is most gratifying. The  
reason which caused the Republicans to  
have such grave doubts of success is  
that Oregon is the neighbor of several  
of the silver-producing States which fur-  
nish it a market. Naturally, the silver  
sentiment there is very strong. While  
the free-silver element did not control  
the Republican State convention, a ma-  
jority endorsed the resolution of the Re-  
publican national convention upon the  
silver question. There was, however, a  
large minority in the convention favoring  
a declaration against free coinage. In  
one district a Republican was an inde-  
pendent candidate for Congress on an  
out-and-out anti-silver platform. It ap-  
pears that he polled a large vote, which,  
if it had been added to the vote of the  
regular Republican candidate, who stood  
on the national platform of 1892, his plu-  
rality would have been a very large one.  
The Republicans will probably control  
the Legislature and elect a United States  
Senator who will stand with the Republi-  
can party in the enactment of a pro-  
tective tariff.

This unlooked for result in Oregon  
warrants the assumption that the  
strength of the free-silver element in  
Oregon, Washington and the Dakotas is  
waning—that all of these States have a  
wider larger interest in such a revision  
of the tariff as will rescue the wool grow-  
ing and other interests from destruction.  
It seems that the people who are so near  
the silver-producing interest as are those  
of Oregon are able to see that they can  
gain nothing by sacrificing the advan-  
tages which a Republican triumph can  
bring to them in the restoration of their  
industries. The result is certainly very  
significant.

## A TARIFF EPILOGUE.

Mr. John F. Scanlan has written a let-  
ter to the Chicago Inter Ocean in which  
he presents some interesting facts re-  
garding the different tariffs and their re-  
sults upon the business of the country.  
From 1825 to 1833 the country had a pro-  
tective tariff the duties of which aver-  
aged 36.65 per cent. The result was great  
development and prosperity. From 1834  
to 1842 the country was under the ad  
valorem tariff of Calhoun, which aver-  
aged 17.13 per cent. It culminated in the  
panic of 1837. Then came the Whig pro-  
tective tariff of 1842-6, with duties aver-  
aging 24.59 per cent, under which the  
country was very prosperous.

Next came the Walker tariff, devised  
for revenue only, with an average duty  
of 22.48 per cent. Even the discovery of  
gold and the consequent expansion of  
business could not give the varied in-  
dustries of the country ordinary pros-  
perity with such a tariff. In 1858 the  
Walker tariff was revised, reducing the  
duty to 15.16 per cent. Bankruptcy and  
panic followed in 1859.

In 1862 the first Republican tariff came  
into force, with average duties of 36.12  
per cent. Between 1872 and 1875 this  
tariff was patched up by Congress until  
it was largely ad valorem, the duties  
averaging 27.34 per cent. From 1876 to  
1883 the duties averaged 29.10 per cent.  
From 1884 to 1890 the duty was 29.95 per  
cent. on the average. It was a period  
of general prosperity and of treasury  
surplus. The McKinley tariff was  
adopted in the summer of 1890, the aver-  
age duties being 23.33 per cent. of all im-  
ports. It is well known and generally  
admitted that from the date of the enact-  
ment of that tariff until the election of  
1892 was a season of unparalleled pros-  
perity.

Next came the present Democratic  
tariff. With an average rate of 21.33 per  
cent. it has been the most unfortunate  
revenue law the country has ever had,  
producing deficiency in the treasury and  
the most unsatisfactory business and in-  
dustrial conditions.

The difference between the McKinley  
law and the present is not that the du-  
ties are so much higher as that they  
have not been placed so as to give pro-  
tection and furnish revenue. The Republi-  
cans can make another tariff which  
will accomplish both of these ends.

President Cleveland was quite right in  
vetoing Senator Turpie's private pension  
bill whereby he tried to secure a pension  
for a woman, now a widow the second  
time, on the ground that her first hus-  
band was a soldier. Not long since the  
Journal had occasion to commend his  
veto of a bill where the woman in ques-  
tion had been divorced from the man  
upon whose record she was en-  
deavoring to profit. In a remarriage  
equally with a divorce a woman surren-  
ders all that belongs to soldier widow-  
hood, and certainly should not be per-  
mitted to resume those privileges. Con-  
gress deserves rebuke for passing such  
bills and opening the way to endless  
abuses of the kind.

The Rev. J. H. Brammer, of Fort  
Wayne, Catholic vicar-general of the  
diocese of Indiana, has publicly forbid-

den Catholic parents from patronizing  
the public library of that city or per-  
mitting their children to take books  
from it. In an interview defending his  
action he says:

My objection to the public library is not  
to a public institution, but to its con-  
taining books that are not fit for any  
Catholic to read, or, for that matter, for  
any person to read. I have seen a book  
from the library, "Footprints of the Jesuits," a most  
untruthful book, libeling some of the purest,  
best and the most eminent men of our  
church. It is a tissue of falsehoods, and to  
permit Catholic children to read such a  
book would tend to poison their minds  
against the best men in our holy church. If  
we are to have a public library worth the  
name and it is to contain a wide scope of  
literature, as it must, then, if Catholics are  
expected to patronize it, they ought to have  
some representation on the library committee  
and books assailing Catholic Church and its  
best representatives should be excluded.

There may be some reason in the view  
that a public library supported by taxes  
paid by the members of all churches  
should not contain books attacking any  
one in particular, but as a matter of fact  
all public libraries do. The reverend  
father's argument does not save his or-  
der from the appearance of narrowness.  
There are too many worthless books in  
all public libraries, but the public has  
varied tastes, and all must be catered to.

It is not often that an important mea-  
sure passes the House as easily as the  
Labor Commission bill did on Monday.  
The discussion of the bill occupied less  
than an hour, and it was passed by a  
viva voce vote instead of the usual yeas  
and nays. It authorizes the President  
to appoint a body to be called the "in-  
dustrial commission," to be composed of  
three representatives each of agriculture,  
business, labor and manufacturing. The  
commission will be nonpartisan, a ma-  
jority not to be of either political party.  
It will have power to investigate ques-  
tions pertaining to immigration, labor,  
agriculture, manufacturing and business,  
and recommend legislation to Congress.  
Each of the twelve commissioners will  
serve two years at a salary of \$5,000 a  
year. The usefulness of the commission  
will depend entirely on the character of  
the persons appointed. The bill is ex-  
pected to pass the Senate without  
trouble.

Mr. Cleveland's silence on the third-  
term question is characteristic of him.  
Even if he is not aware of the severe  
criticisms which his party leaders are  
making, he must know that under the  
circumstances his persistent silence is  
contributing materially to the uncer-  
tainty of the situation and to the  
helplessness of the party. If he thinks  
it beneath his dignity to state that he is  
not a candidate for a third term he  
might remember that George Washing-  
ton and Thomas Jefferson both did so  
without sacrificing anything of their  
dignity or losing in public esteem. But  
perhaps Mr. Cleveland thinks he is a  
greater man than either of those.

The New York Sun quotes from the  
President's veto message on the river  
and harbor bill this sentence:  
I believe no greater danger confronts us  
as a nation than the unhappy tendency  
among our people to entertain and trust  
worthy love and affection for our govern-  
ment and the national flag, and the  
highest and best interests of humanity, and not as the  
giver of gifts.

And adds: "This recalls Falstaff's  
mournful reflection: 'There lives not  
three good men unchanged in England,  
and one of them is fat and grows old.'"  
A hit, a very palpable hit!

Mayor Taggart is right in his view  
that such a pollution of the city water as  
has recently occurred would justify an-  
nulling the contract with the company.  
Violation of contract always justifies  
such action. A stipulation that the com-  
pany shall furnish pure, potable water  
means they shall do it not part of the  
time, but all the time. The furnishing  
for even two or three days of water that  
made human beings sick and which  
horses refused to drink was clearly a vio-  
lation of contract.

An orator of ancient times being  
asked what was the first requisite of  
successful oratory replied, "action," and  
for the second and third requisites he  
also named action, action. So in busi-  
ness the prime factor in all true pros-  
perity is confidence, and the second and  
third are still confidence, confidence.  
This can never be had under a debase-  
d or fluctuating currency, or while agita-  
tion to that end continues.

The advocates of free silver assert that  
the so-called demonetization of silver in  
1873 was the source of unnumbered woes  
and the starting point of an endless flood  
of disasters. Yet statistics show that  
the two decades from 1870 to 1890 were  
beyond comparison the most prosperous  
in the history of the country. Even the  
panic of 1873 did not affect the truth of  
this statement.

In the discussion of the immigration  
bill in the House the interesting state-  
ment was made that if our entire popu-  
lation of 1890 had moved into the State  
of Texas that State would be populated  
more densely than Germany and not  
half as densely as Belgium is to-day.  
It would be too crowded, though,  
for American comfort.

What this country needs is the restora-  
tion of confidence that will once  
more start investors to investing and  
capitalists to loaning money. What the  
silverites are doing their best to increase  
the alarm of investors and capitalists  
and make it more difficult for laboring  
men to get work.

The promptness no less than the very  
large majority by which the House  
passed the river and harbor bill over the  
President's veto shows a disposition to  
rush important legislation through un-  
der whip and spur. The President's ob-  
jections to the bill were weighty and en-  
titled at least to careful consideration.

It will be easier for the free silverites  
in the Chicago convention to dictate the  
platform than it will to nominate the  
candidate. It takes a two-thirds vote  
to do the latter. When it comes to that  
part of the work the sound-money dele-  
gations of the Eastern States will have  
something to say.

Since Senator Teller has begun to be  
talked about as a possible candidate of  
the free-silver Democracy it is recalled  
that it was he who denounced the so-  
called force bill in the Senate and pre-  
vented its passage. Perhaps even then  
he was carrying favor with Southern  
Democrats.

When Scott Jackson objected to the  
order removing him from the Newport  
to the Covington jail because he thought

he was in the hands of the sheriff now  
and not of the judge he showed his  
ignorance of legal proceedings. He will  
be in the hands of the sheriff at the  
execution.

The overwhelming victory of the silver  
men in Kentucky has given an impetus  
to the cause on the Ohio side of the  
river. The sound-money Democrats of  
Hamilton county will, however, put up  
a hard fight under the leadership of  
Hon. M. E. Ingalls for delegate to Chi-  
cago.

For a man well along in the eighties  
Senator Morrill is very bright in his per-  
sonal characterizations. His designation  
of Peffer as "the veiled prophet of Kan-  
sas" and Populist Allen as "the tride-  
cent farmer of Nebraska" are above the  
average of congressional wit.

A. W. Knightstown: 1. One of the sup-  
posed advantages of free silver and the chief  
one is that it would increase the volume  
of the currency; but as all the gold would  
be to money with free coinage that change  
would take from the volume of the currency  
more than one ounce of gold for every  
2. The ratio of 16 to 1 has been explained  
many times. It meant that when the ratio  
was made by Congress sixteen ounces of sil-  
ver was deemed to have the same market  
value as one ounce of gold, and that the  
money coined from them would have the  
same market value and purchasing power.

At the present time one ounce of gold will pur-  
chase over thirty ounces of silver, so that  
the dollar made of silver, if not held up by  
gold under limited coinage, would be worth  
as money only a little over 50 cents. To il-  
lustrate: Mexico has free silver coinage, but  
the Mexican dollar in Mexico will purchase  
half as much as the United States  
standard silver dollar, because those can be  
sent back to the United States and there  
purchase as much merchandise as a gold  
dollar. 3. The South is interested in free  
silver probably because its people assume  
that the obligations due the North can be  
paid more easily under a free silver regime  
than with the money now in use. That is,  
if the United States were on a silver basis  
cotton would have a gold price for Europe  
and a silver one here, just as was the case  
before the resumption of specie payments.

At the present difference between the values  
of the metal in our gold and silver coin,  
cotton bringing 5 cents a pound in Europe  
in gold would bring 14 or 15 cents here in  
silver. If a cotton-grower had debts to pay  
the silver price would be much to his advan-  
tage, since it would be equivalent to paying  
the dollar he already owes with 50 cents.  
When he goes into the market to buy sug-  
ar, coffee or clothing his 14 or 15 cents in  
silver will purchase more than the 8 cents  
received abroad for cotton in gold.

In reply to several inquiries: There is no  
national holiday, not even the Fourth of  
July, Congress has at various times ap-  
pointed special holidays. In the second ses-  
sion of the Fifty-third it seemed to enact  
Labor day a public holiday in the Dis-  
trict of Columbia, and has recognized the  
existence of certain holidays for commercial  
purposes in such legislation as the bank-  
ruptcy act, but, with the exceptions named,  
there is no general legislation on the sub-  
ject. The proclamation of the President  
designating a day for observing only  
makes it a holiday in those States which  
provide by law for it. In Indiana the fol-  
lowing are legal holidays as to commercial  
paper: Sunday, New Year's day, Fourth of  
July, Christmas day, Feb. 22, Memorial day,  
Labor day (first Monday in September), any  
general or national election day, and  
Thanksgiving day. All negotiating or com-  
mercial paper falling due on any of said  
holidays shall be deemed as having matu-  
rated on the day previous, and when any of  
said holidays come on Monday, such paper  
shall be deemed as having matured on the  
Saturday previous; when the legal holiday  
comes on Sunday the day following shall  
be the holiday. The sale of liquors is es-  
pecially forbidden by Indiana statute on all  
the holidays above named, except Memorial  
and Labor days.

People who never invented anything in  
their lives are frequently heard to say now-  
adays that they would never do anything at  
this time because, by so doing, they would  
miss the new discoveries and inventions which  
are revolutionizing existence in this end of  
the world, and whose wonders have apparently  
just begun. In short, they want to live to  
see what comes next. But if the mere  
observers of life say how much greater  
will be the interest in life to the men who  
invent things, and how seriously they must  
object to going out of the world before their  
ideas have fully materialized. There, for in-  
stance, was Mr. Roper, of Roxbury, Mass.,  
who was killed while testing a steam bicycle  
on which he had been working for twenty-  
years. He was no doubt an entirely satis-  
fied that whether the machine answered the  
test this time or not it would eventually do  
so if he were only allowed to live long  
enough to remedy all defects. But he had  
to go and leave it unfinished, and unless he  
enters a world where his inventions are  
being put into play and where everything  
is not yet complete and perfect, who can  
believe that Mr. Roper will be content? He  
will "want to see the wheels go 'round" and  
improve the process, even in the better land.

Subscriber, Cyclone, Ind.: 1. The sen-  
tence, "the ancient money of the country,  
instead of being intentionally legislated out  
of existence by Congress, was revised out,"  
is one of the many ways of declaring that  
the bill dropping the silver dollar from our  
currency in 1873 was unjustified through  
Congress when it was not. It is a matter  
of no consequence wherever you find it.  
There was none of the ancient money, mean-  
ing standard silver dollars, in circulation in  
1873, and had not been since the ratio was  
changed in 1834. Only 8,000,000 of such dol-  
lars were coined prior to 1834, and all the  
other silver money was halves, quarters,  
etc., the legal tender of which was limited  
to \$5. Since 1877, \$25,000,000 of these "ancient"  
dollars have been coined. 2. The report  
you speak of is very scarce, but you could  
learn about it by writing to your Representa-  
tive in Congress. It is of no practical value,  
and there are scores of cheaper books from  
which more information can be obtained.

It is unfortunate that harmonious rela-  
tions between the musicians and the manage-  
ment of the musical festival could not have  
been established and retained, but with the situa-  
tion as it is, the less that is said on either  
side the better for the musical interests of  
the city. As to the statement that the press  
of the city believed that the interests of  
the festival were being sacrificed to the per-  
sonal interests of the conductor, it is a re-  
markable one. So far as the Journal is con-  
cerned, it had and has no information of the  
sort, and no bias for or against one faction  
or the other. In a controversy of this char-  
acter both sides are likely to be at fault,  
but it is not necessary to doing the new-  
papers in as a party to the quarrel. The  
Journal certainly declines to be a partici-  
pant, but prefers to retain its attitude of  
friendliness to all concerned.

The City Council has voted silver badges  
to its members, in order that the public may  
recognize their high mightiness when they  
go about the streets and that they may not  
be rudely hustled about by the police when  
they block the way at a fire. In view of the  
fact that the public has not the smallest  
desire to know them, they ought to keep  
out of the way of the police, the ex-  
cept they are putting the city to shame  
needless. If they must wear tags, why  
would not the cheaper ones, say of the metal  
of which dog and bicycle checks are made,  
answer every purpose? But perhaps the city

may congratulate itself that they do not  
decide upon gold badges, such as  
Aldermen sport.

In so far as the requests made by the  
chorus of the May music festival of the di-  
rectors they are deserving of careful con-  
sideration. The chorus and orchestra are  
the two important factors in a popular music  
festival, and no pains or reasonable expense  
should be spared in securing the best pos-  
sible. To this end they should receive liberal  
treatment. No number of fine soloists can  
atone for a poor chorus or a weak orchestra.

The vice president of the water works  
company has said repeatedly that water for  
city consumption was drawn directly from  
White river "in case of emergency." Now  
he admits that it has been done all along up  
to last Saturday night. The emergency  
seems to have been continuous. It is evident  
the public has been grossly deceived.

The local scientists at Hartford City, Ind.,  
predict that the flow of salt water into  
the Salamonie river from the oil wells in  
that vicinity will cause the bass, for which  
the stream is noted, to become salt fish.  
They seem to be of the impression that salt  
codfish and mackerel are made so by the  
ocean water.

Strawboard solution may be entirely harm-  
less, as certain persons who themselves in-  
dulge in bottled waters assert, but while it  
kills fish in the river and horses refuse to  
drink it